

THE CAIRO BULLETIN

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers will confer a favor by reporting to this office any lack of prompt delivery on the part of carriers.

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Average daily and Sunday circulation for the month of July, 1906.....2015

July Circulation.

1.....1974 16.....2026

2.....2054 17.....2022

3.....2048 18.....2023

4.....2023 19.....2030

5.....2030 20.....2022

6.....2026 21.....2023

7.....2024 22.....1945

8.....1960 23.....2028

9.....2020 24.....2030

10.....2025 25.....2034

11.....2030 26.....2023

12.....2020 27.....2021

13.....2028 28.....2016

14.....2020 29.....1936

15.....1960 30.....2024

31.....2014

The above is a correct and true statement of the circulation of the Cairo Bulletin for the year 1905 and for the month of July, 1906.

CLYDE SULLIVAN, Business Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of August, 1906.

LEO J. KLEB, Notary Public.

(Seal) My commission expires January 10, 1909.

The Bulletin is on sale at the following places:

Coleman's, 214 Eighth street.

Halliday House News Stand.

Walker's, 10 Sixth street.

Blue Front Restaurant.

AGONIZING IN IOWA.

Some of the standpatters of Iowa are indulging in frenzied politics. They said that Perkins was assured of the support of certain congressmen, and would not otherwise have been a candidate, but that these congressmen—Birdsall, Connor and others—betrayed him.

They also charge that lieutenants of Senator Doolittle and those perfidious congressmen "blessed the name of that matchless Yankee Methodist, Leslie M. Shaw" a cry for vengeance upon the traitors. After harping long and loud upon the terms "Methodist," "Yankee" and "standpatter," as being better words to confuse with in a tariff fight than the discredited term "Republican," they resort to exhortation and rhapsody.

Exhorter Johnson, who went down with Perkins and Shaw, fairly exploded with religious passion. "O death, where is thy sting?" he shouts. "O grave, where is thy victory?" In resurrection there is a new and better life. But after a while he gets down to business, and says:

"We must prepare for the struggle of 1908," showing that there is a good deal of politics in his Methodism after all. And he adds: "That struggle will be for protection against free trade." This is an old year in politics, and with a Republican president who can veto bad laws, and who has enacted into law all pressing legislation, the danger resulting from the election of a few Democratic congressmen at this time is reduced to a minimum.

After all, Mr. Johnson has a pretty fair idea of things relating to the legislation which his party has enacted. And a few Democrats wouldn't hurt anybody just now, because the president would veto all bad legislation, and continue to dispense with bad laws, like the constitution, and make good ones, like the Santo Domingo treaty, the new Chinese labor law for the canal, the law for paying the president's traveling expenses, and the like. He wouldn't touch the sacred tariff, though, and that ought to satisfy any good Republican. By all means let Mr. Johnson and his friends send a few Democrats to congress. That's the way to get ready for 1908. For if the Democrats get a majority of the next house, there will certainly be a square fight against every tariff schedule that shatters a trust. There'll be no chance to dodge them; no room for hocus pocus like the present Republican platf of Iowa.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

A statement given out by the officials of the interior department claims to have saved the people of Oklahoma "school lands" containing oil and other minerals which are estimated to be worth between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000. The statement makes the claim, says the Washington Post "that Secretary Hitchcock discovered early in March that an amendment had been slipped into the statehood bill in the senate (known as the Warren amendment), and that the secretary, on looking into the matter, reached the conclusion that the claims of the parties who would benefit by the amendment were entirely without merit, and that the whole scheme bore some resemblance to a raid upon the treasury." This is a serious charge against Senator Warren and from the fact that Secretary Hitchcock submitted a confidential brief to

the conference committee of congress, showing that the amendment covered a deliberate steal, there would seem little doubt as the committee struck out the amendment, that it considered the charge true.

Senator Warren's constituents should inquire into the matter, especially those Republicans who are honest, for it is impossible to expect those who have so far escaped the Hitchcock land fraud net in Wyoming to go back on the senator.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The partisan attempt of the bureau of labor in its last report to show that wages have advanced more than the cost of living is not meeting with the approval of the workmen or those with limited incomes. The question is one that can be settled at once by each individual without taking counsel of the paid Republican statisticians on the eve of an election for congress. A dispatch from Pittsburg to the New York World effectually disposes of the bureau figures, when it says: "Despite the assurance of the bureau figures, that the advance in wages has outstripped the advance in the cost of living, it would be difficult to convince Pittsburg families of this fact. The Pittsburg workman can not believe it. The men who have noticed the advance in prices most are those whose salaries are fixed and do not move up on the demand of a labor organization."

House rents are 25 per cent greater in Pittsburg than five years ago and are higher than ever before in the history of the city. Prices of all kinds of produce are at fancy figures. Mills are in fuller operation than usual during the summer months and there are comparatively few unemployed, yet the laborer finds that it takes all he makes to live just as it did when his wages were from 10 to 25 per cent less than at present. The sun of prosperity is shining but it takes a full day's wage to keep it shining.

"THY KINGDOM COME."

Our guide through one of these great breakers was Stetney Bolinsky. He is eighteen years old, and has been working in the mines and breakers since he was twelve. He is a fair type of the fittest of those who survive the dwarfing effects of this environment. The meagerness of his life is the goal toward which the majority of the breaker-boys are hastening. He knew the meaning of "flea" and "spires" and "bony," "Nippin" and "spraggin" were familiar words, but his technical knowledge was the limit of his education. On his coat were two badges—one the picture of President John Mitchell, the other a small cross. He had seen the famous labor leader and adored him. The cross he "got off one of de sisters." Under Mr. Mitchell's picture were the words "Labor's Best Friend." On the cross was written "Thy Kingdom Come." He was absolutely unable to read other expression. When the words "Thy Kingdom Come" were read to him the blackness of his countenance betrayed his utter failure to comprehend their meaning. When he was told these words were a prayer that right and justice may come; that a man by honest labor may be able to feed and clothe his family; that every boy may learn to read and may not have to go into the breakers when he is ten or eleven years old, and that everybody may be kind to his neighbor—his slow eyes kindled and he answered, "Is that it? That's what I want!"—Owen R. Lovejoy in the Woman Home Companion for September.

APPLICATIONS OF THE LAW.

Religious Instruction in Schools.—In O'Connor v. Hendrick, 96 New York Supplement, 161, it is held that the action of a teacher in a public school in wearing the garb of a Catholic religious order and saying the prayers of the Catholic church at the close of the morning and afternoon sessions at which time Catholic children were required to be present and the Protestant students were allowed to be absent, constituted religious teaching within the constitutional provision prohibiting the state from giving aid to any school under the control of any religious denomination.

Incontestability of Life Insurance.

Policy.—Reagan v. Union Mutual Life Ins. Co., 76 Northeastern Reporter, 217 declares that a provision in a life insurance policy making it incontestable for fraud after the expiration of a specified time is binding on the insurer, but that a provision making it incontestable for fraud from the date of the policy is invalid so that the insured may defend an action on the policy on the ground of fraudulent representations made prior to the issuance of the policy, notwithstanding that by its terms the entire contract is contained in it in the application.

Scope of Remedy by Mandamus.

The limitations necessarily inherent in the nature of a writ of mandamus are illustrated in People ex rel. Bartlett v. Union, 76 Northeastern Reporter, 270, where it is held that a duty to be enforceable by mandamus must be specific, so that the court may prescribe the performance of a definite act or series of acts, and that the writ will not issue where the court would be compelled to control a general course of official conduct; as, for instance, to compel the mayor of a large city to enforce the laws and ordinances for Sunday closing the 7,000 saloons of the city.

Parol Explanation of Deed.—Barnard v. Colonial & U. S. States Mortgage Co., Limited, 105 Northwest-ern Reporter, 737, contains language which would seem to indicate that the

provision of the South Dakota Code that every transfer of property as security for the performance of an act is to be deemed a mortgage does not authorize parol evidence as to the intent of the parties in the execution of a deed in absolute form. The scope of this statement is probably somewhat limited by the fact that the evidence sought to be introduced in the case was offered for the purpose of restricting the operation of the deed to the interest possessed by the grantor at the time the deed was given there being no claim that the deed was intended as security. The opinion, however, is usually susceptible of the construction that parol evidence is not admissible to show that a deed absolute in form is a mortgage.

MAMMOTH CROWD

To Greet Bryan in New York Says Committee—Sullivan on Illinois Reception Committee.

New York, Aug. 26.—At the headquarters of the Bryan reception committee it was stated today that the crowd here on August 30 will reach mammoth proportions. From the St. Louis Democratic club are 250, and a still larger delegation from the Jefferson club of St. Louis. From North Carolina 150, including the governor, his staff, both United States senators and eight congressmen. Governor Warfield of Maryland, and staff, will arrive Tuesday. Governors of all southern states, except Florida will be here.

SULLIVAN ON COMMITTEE.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 26.—J. Hamilton Lewis, member of the committee of Bryan's reception appointed today 165 Chicago Democrats to attend the reception. The list includes Roger C. Sullivan, John P. Hopkins, William Loeffler and others who led the Peoria convention to ignore Bryan's request that Sullivan be deposed as national committeeman.

BRYAN IS STRONG

(Continued from First Page.)

The Republican county tickets have received. In Massac county, where the colored vote is 700, they were allowed to nominate a candidate for county treasurer, but when the returns came in the candidate had received the colored vote of the county, and no more. The Democratic opponent, the first Democrat to be elected to a county office in that county for years, received the entire vote of the white voting population.

The Republicans are now estimating Chapman's majority over Williams from 200 to 500, and do not have the same "sure, cant-loose" manner that usually characterizes their election claims.

In 1902 Williams defeated Chapman by 253 in the district, Chapman running 1,967 votes behind Busse, the Republican candidate for state treasurer, who was at the head of the Democratic ticket with the highest vote in the district, running 1,531 ahead of Daddleson, the Democratic candidate for state treasurer.

In 1904, on the congressional tickets, Chapman and Williams were again the opposing candidates. Mr. Chapman was elected over Williams by a majority of 1,892 votes. Roosevelt carried the district by 6,377 over Parker, while Chapman ran 1,825 votes behind Roosevelt. Williams came nearer getting the full vote than did the national ticket, and ran ahead of Parker, 2,660.

In the election of 1904 the Democratic vote in the district made a slump of 15 per cent from 1900, while the Republicans only made a gain of 1½ per cent.

JEWISH LAD.

Injured On the Sabbath, Refused to Ride in a Vehicle.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 26.—Because he said, orthodox Hebrews must not ride in a vehicle on the Sabbath, Abraham Goldschneider, aged 13 years, refused to be taken in a vehicle to his home or to a hospital when run over and injured by a wagon at Baltimore street and McElane Place this morning. Moaning with pain, the boy was picked up and a policeman started to send in a call for the district ambulance, but the injured boy refused to ride.

"I can walk," he said faintly, "and it is against the laws of the orthodox Hebrews to ride in a vehicle on the Sabbath."

Determined to observe the regulations of his religion, the boy was assisted to the home of his parents.

CAN OF ACID

Found in the Yard After the Woman Had Been Burned.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 26.—Mrs. A. O. Smith, residing with her sister on Ashland avenue, reported to the police this evening that she had been assaulted and badly burned with carbolic acid by an unknown man last night. The assault was committed in the rear of the Ashland avenue home, and physicians found the woman badly burned about the face, neck and shoulders. A tin can, with a small amount of carbolic acid in it, was found in the yard this morning. Mrs. Smith recently sued for divorce. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

Not "What Woman" But "What Actress"

By BEN TEAL.
General Stage Director for Frohman.

HERE was a time when the announcement of a tragedy or sensation was followed by the question: "Who was the woman at the bottom of it?"

To-day the inquiry has been changed to: "Who is the actress at the bottom of it?"

This is because the public, and many who write for it, have not learned to differentiate between the real actress and the woman who has merely appeared behind the footlights. Perhaps this appearance was limited to one week, one night—but her name has been on a programme; therefore she must be an actress in public estimation. Perhaps she never went beyond the rehearsal stage, being dismissed for incompetency—but name and photograph are blazoned as "Miss Smith, an actress."

The promiscuous or indiscriminate use of the term "actress" is carried to the extent where it sometimes partakes of the nature of charity, inasmuch as it covers a multitude of sins. As a matter of fact, if you study the lives of the serious-minded people of the stage, especially its women, you will find that they have not the time to indulge in one-half the dissipation peculiar to society women. Bear in mind, I am now drawing no lines. It is not a question of cast, or star, leading woman or "extra lady," but of stage folk in general, in melodrama, legitimate, high-class comedy or musical productions.

This applying the term "actress" to every person who ventures tentatively or experimentally on the stage is about as appropriate or honest as it would be to call a news tout a journalist, a stencil worker an artist.

The difference between the proper search for recognition and the indulgence of mere pleasure along Broadway is as great as between delight and despair, success and failure, light and darkness. The stage is no more responsible for the morals of its beauties than society is responsible when a young woman of the so-called smart set goes astray. There are just as many moral wrecks in "society" as on the stage, viewing both, of course, as institutions. The trouble is that too much importance is given to women who do not go on the stage to become actresses, but to use the stage as a cloak to cover the real life they lead, the life that started by defying parental and all other discipline, the life that will not admit discipline in any shape or form. These are the girls who flit from one stage manager to another, who never hold a position because they will not work.

The real actress is fortunate if she has time to secure her two or three meals a day, an occasional bath and six to seven hours' sleep. The rest of the time she is rehearsing, studying, thinking. Without the combination of willingness, work and a fair amount of ability, a human being should choose some other profession. Genius on the stage as elsewhere is merely hard work and concentration combined with a fair amount of talent.

How Women Should Dress for Health

By DR. ABBY SHAW MAYHEW, Assistant Professor of Physical Training, Wisconsin University.

Corsets, waistbands, abdominal repressors, waist stocking supporters, two-piece underclothing or two-piece suits of any kind should not be worn by girls or women. There are three principles which must be adhered to if we wish to dress healthfully and comfortably. The first principle is perhaps all-inclusive, and that is, freedom. To dress so that one has perfect freedom of movement—that is what we should strive for. To dress so that we can stand and walk easily and correctly, so that we can use all our lungs and so that we shall not be conscious of our clothes—that will mean much in bringing health and vigor to many women who have made themselves slaves of dress.

There are four points of the body which we restrict more or less. They are the neck, the waist, the knees and the feet. To free the waist we must discard corsets and bands and wear all our clothes in one piece as far as possible. Healthy, free waist muscles mean far more than we dream—a fine poise, good digestion and a better performance of all the functions of the body.

The wearing of tight shoes, I had thought, need not be preached against, but a shoemaker made the statement the other day that many young women wear shoes one or two sizes too small for them. The broad toe, straight last and low heel are essential if we would have well-formed feet.

The second principle of good dress is: The weight of the clothing should be equally distributed. This is most easily accomplished by wearing the one-piece undergarments and by having the waist and skirt of the gown thoroughly fastened together.

The third principle is that there should be an even distribution of thickness. Unless we wear union suits we double the thickness around the waist and abdomen. The heated parts become the relaxed parts, and are therefore more subject to disease.

We wish the city merchant to build up, but we also desire the country merchant to prosper. I do not believe in the mail-order citizen. If a place is good enough for a man to live in and to make his money in, it is a good enough place for him to spend his money.

No merchant can succeed without advertising in one way or another. Patronize your town papers, build them up and they will build the town up and build you up increased trade and greater opportunities.

Do not be afraid that business is going to be hurt by the recent exposures of wrong doing in the commercial world. No man who is doing an honest business can be injured by the light.

Build Up the Home Grade

By GOV. JOSEPH W. FOLK, of Missouri.

The Bulletin is delivered in thirty day which is "hunting a job" for a man surrounding towns is time for the who ought to have been working for breakfast table.

There may be a want ad. printed in this Bulletin which is "hunting a job" for a man who ought to have been working for breakfast table.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Cairo, Alexander County, Illinois

Population 16,147.

Mayor, GEORGE PARSONS.

Clerk, R. A. HATCHER.

Treasurer, JAMES QUINN.

Comptroller, E. S. DEWEY.

Police Magistrate, A. J. ROSS.

Chief of Police, M. S. EAGAN.

Alexander County, Population 22,963.

County Judge, WM. S. DEWEY.

County Clerk, JESSE E. MILLER.

Circuit Clerk, LEE B. DAVIS.

Sheriff, JAS. S. ROCHE.

Coroner, DR. JAMES MCANUS.

County Superintendent of Schools, PROF. JOHN SNYDER.

Assessor and Treasurer, FRANK E. DAVIS.

Board of County Commissioners, GEORGE PARSONS.

DR. EDWIN J. GAUSE.

J. J. JENNELLE, Chairman.

HOW THE TRAINS RUN

TRAINS ARRIVE	TRAINS DEPART
I. O. From North.	I. O. Going North.
No. 203..... 2:58 a.m.	No. 1..... 1:15 a.m.
No. 201..... 4:17 a.m.	No. 4..... 1:35 a.m.
No. 2..... 10:50 a.m.	No. 6..... 2:35 p.m.
No. 6..... 1:20 p.m.	No. 8..... 2:15 p.m.
No. 10..... 2:10 p.m.	No. 10..... 4:05 p.m.
No. 12..... 6:35 p.m.	No. 12..... 2:20 a.m.
No. 21..... 10:55 p.m.	No. 24..... 6:10 a.m.
(Except Sunday)	(Except Sunday)
I. O. From South.	I. O. Going South.
No. 1..... 2:06 a.m.	No. 1..... 5:00 p.m.
No. 4..... 2:11 a.m.	No. 208..... 8:05 a.m.
No. 20..... 11:57 a.m.	No. 3..... 9:40 a.m.
No. 6..... 2:24 p.m.	No. 5..... 1:41 p.m.
No. 42..... 11:10 a.m.	No. 43..... 8:00 a.m.
No. 44..... 7:45 p.m.	No. 41..... 5:55 p.m.
*Paducah	*Paducah
M. & O. From North.	M. & O. Going North.
No. 1..... 2:58 p.m.	No. 2..... 12:15 p.m.
No. 3..... 1:48 a.m.	No. 4..... 2:52 a.m.
No. 5..... 1:31 p.m.	No. 6..... 2:22 p.m.
M. & O. From South.	M. & O. Going South.
No. 2..... 12:10 p.m.	No. 1..... 3:58 p.m.
No. 4..... 2:27 a.m.	No. 2..... 1:48 a.m.
No. 6..... 3:15 p.m.	No. 5..... 1:36 p.m.
Big Four From East.	Big Four Going East.
No. 3..... 11:15 a.m.	No. 2..... 7:00 a.m.
No. 4..... 6:35 p.m.	No. 3..... 4:00 p.m.
No. 57..... 4:00 p.m.	No. 56..... 6:15 a.m.
No. 2 and 3 daily	
Cotton Belt From Southwest.	Cotton Belt Going Southwest.
No. 4..... 1:25 p.m.	No. 3..... 2:00 p.m.
Iron Mountain From West.	Iron Mountain Going West.
No. 436..... 10:35 a.m.	No. 431..... 3:20 p.m.
No. 434..... 7:19 p.m.	No. 433..... 8:00 a.m.

1:32 a.m. Daily Chicago Vestibule Limited arriving in Chicago at 1:35 a.m., connecting with afternoon trains for all points east and north.

2:20 a.m. Daily St. Louis Night Limited arriving in St. Louis at 2:25 a.m., connecting at Union Station for all points west. Sleeping cars open at 9:45 p.m.

5:10 a.m. Chicago Daylight Express arriving in Chicago at 5:15 a.m., connecting at Union Station for all points west. Sleeping cars open at 9:45 p.m.

11:15 a.m. St. Louis Fast Mail, arriving in St. Louis at 11:20 a.m., connecting at Union Station for all points west. Sleeping cars open at 9:45 p.m.

1:15 p.m. Chicago Mid-day Special arriving in Chicago at 1:20 p.m., connecting at Union Station for all points west. Sleeping cars open at 9:45 p.m.

2:35 p.m. Daily St. Louis Limited, arriving in St. Louis at 2:40 p.m., connecting at Union Station for all points west. Sleeping cars open at 9:45 p.m.

2:55 p.m. Afternoon Express for St. Louis, arriving in St. Louis at 3:00 p.m., connecting at Union Station for all points west. Sleeping cars open at 9:45 p.m.

7:15 p.m. Thebes Accommodation, arriving in Thebes at 7:20 p.m., connecting with morning trains for all points east and north.

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